

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

(From the Liverpool Advertiser, 3rd March.)

London, Saturday evening.

This being the first day of that month wherein hares go uneatably mad, and hecatombs of Welch rabbits are devoured in deference to that Taffy-faced saint whose non angelic symbols are an onion and a goat, it is only in keeping with the occasion that capricious circumstances should be in the ascendant. Accordingly, the Bishop of St. David's comes forth with a lay pastoral of about a black sheep, the like of which—pastoral or sheep—was never known before; and all the Cyans of Cockneydom are in commotion in consequence. The sheep is that wolfishly-clad and much-fleecing mutton, Edwin James, concerning whose character some tender-hearted forensic, of the philanthropic name of Pike, addresses the right reverend shepherd of the fold, and member for Marylebone, or Marrow-bones, as Mr. Vincent Sculley used to say when James was Edwin the Fair, not befoaled James, as now. Pike proceeds to praise James as a man and a brother, and as a most exemplary member for Marylebone. What more he says, or why he says that, doesn't appear, by inference, from the episcopal rejoinder, which is the only evidence we have. But in that rejoinder, the Bishop of St. David's, with a caustic worthy of a certain Dean of St. Patrick's or Canon of St. Paul's, says he agrees with Pike that James was a very worthy member for Marylebone, representative and constituency being mutually deserving of each other; that James is also worthy of the new country he has gone to, where, if his virtues meet their proper reward, he will soon be in the place of Seward, and be a shining light of morality—[among the Mormons, understood, by those who understand James]. Pike, in a pique, or perhaps impulsive to the point of the Cambrian churchman's sting, puts the letter in print, in a penny paper this morning, whence it is copied into the Treasury journal this afternoon, and through that medium doubtless tickled the Cabinet Council this evening, enabling the mitre-showering minister to say to the ecclesiastical members of the administration, Gladstone and Argyle, "Well, my bishops may not be particularly apostolic, but at any rate they're a little more patriarchal than a prelate like that."

Why, it will be asked, should this prelate in particular take part in such Little Paddington problems as the political and impudentious probability of so slippery a backslider as James? Pike and the prelate alone know. No ones else can guess. Perhaps it is because the Bishop was once a limb of the law himself, and wore a stuff gown and a horse-hair wig, before putting on law sleeves, a glace apron, and a hat of the kind they call a shovel. And did he, really? Really he did. For three years he was in the Middle Temple, out of which James has been lately kicked, or denied to consider that he had been kicked, as the O'Donoghue told Peel the other night; and James and Sir Robert seem to have accepted the complimentary intimation with equal unanimity. Born in the most Cockneyed quarter of the capital, Stepney, it was not till he had long turned thirty that he turned his attention to holy orders: and within ten years from the time of his so doing, Doctor Connop Thirlwall [he was a Cambridge M.A. before being called to the bar] saw himself in a see, and could hardly believe his eyes at the sight, of ninety-nine living, with some £5000 a year to live upon, and Abergavenny Palace to live in. Perhaps the letter aforesaid is a forgery? Perhaps it is, though it is difficult to divine why the Bishop should be made to figure in type against his will. There was once a Bishop of St. David's—Marmaduke Middleton—who was unfrocked for forging another man's will, and the diocese was vacant for years. But there is parity in the two cases. Thirlwall's will is doubtless in this document, and a decidedly wilful one it is; the Crozier being more pugnacious than the Pike; the latter indeed being particularly pacific, and by no means disposed to poke up wrath, or stir the coals of ire. Yet lo! it incontinently does so; and the Bishop satirises metropolitan membership in '62 with a scorn that Harry of Exeter hardly ventured on in '32, in the days of the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, the contingent remainder of which we have been expecting every year since till the present year, when nobody expects anything, and everybody is satisfied that he will meet with nothing unusually foolish in the *gobemouche* line this day month:—April 1, for fear of mistake.

After that there is no telling what may turn up, considering the south-sayers there are at work casting the horoscope of Heaven knows what not. One of those preternatural sages puts forth such super Zadkielical pretensions that some attention must be conceded to his prognostics of nothing about nobody, but which nevertheless he renders pliant to everybody by his process of proffering.

According to what that wonderful word-manufacturer and astonishingly strange story-teller, Sir Alphabet Bulwer, Bart., M.P., in his Caxtoniana in the new month's *Blackwood*, to-day, calls Pusey-gurian clairvoyance, meaning capacity to see into the middle of a millstone, or of next week, it is easier to describe a thing never seen than one familiar to the delineator, and imagined details are more accurately filled in than those that should be at one's finger's ends. He goes on to say that men in high office, compelled to deal with business as it rises, from day to day, have less of the "prophetic eye" than any an obscure politician who has never gone to sleep on the Treasury bench. "I have known men who have sat on fifth rows in the House of Commons and have never been heard in debate—nay, I have known men who never sat in Parliament at all, in whom the prophetic eye has been as sure as Cassandra's. Men, who behold afar off the shadow of events not yet coming; predict the question that will divide cabinets yet unformed; name, among the adversaries of such questions, the convert; by whose aid the questions will be carried; and fix, as if they had read it in the almanac, the very date in which some crotchetty motion, the nursing of a minority, will rise amongst the laws of the land. Two men have I known, who, in the gift of prevision, excelled all the chiefs of our senate: the one was a saturnine tailor, the other a meditative saddler." Name name: every one will of course exclaim; but such a Sir Lytton's all-present pheno is, like M. Wilkie Collins' new tale of *No Name*, and *stal-nomini's umbrella* covers their Junius-like penitiveness. Once upon a time there dwelt a prominent political tailor called Place, at Charing Cross; and his shop, if not his shop board, is there still. He had a "prophetic eye" sharp as his own needle; his thimbles full of information nearly stitched up the remnant of the Useful Knowledge people with astonishment at such measures. His goose was not merely a swan, but was regarded as a Minervic owl of wisdom by such Achivae scholars as the author

of the "History of Greece" and of "Athens, Its Rise and Fall";—one being member for London and the other for Lincoln. The former is still the Grote he always was, Spartan republican; but the then radical reviler of whatever was aristocratic in "England and the English," who recorded Godolphin's Oaths against all that was oligarchic in our institutions, principally owing to the Benthamite preachers of place, has long been transmuted into the feudalesque proprietor of the manor of Knebworth, and deems it his highest privilege to be permitted to take off his [Bond street] baronial beaver to the lord of Hatfield—a doffing that was undoubtedly cloaked from the garment maker aforesaid, and would have filled him with wrath inexpressible could he have foreseen it.

Now was the tailor saturnine. Far from it.

Political economist though he was, and Malshusian mournful concerning the multiplication of mouths which the bread tax muzzled, he was as merry a fraction of a man as in so infinitesimal an instalment of humanity as a snip could be expected—generally laughing in his sleeve to escape cuffing from Cobbett and elbowing by Brougham. But as to "his fellow-wizard, the meditative Suddler," he is as mythical as Zanoni himself. The only known manipulator of leather who was a nimble hand at politics was Jervis Gifford, and he was a cobbler, who repaired the soles and principles of the upper walks at the period when Palmerston's Hessians were the pride of Hoby of Pall-mall: long ere Wellingtons, and still longer ere Blucher, were heard of; and consequently before Pelham dreamt Adventures of a Gentleman. Perplexing, therefore, is the allusion to this currier whose perception of hereafter was so much more than skin-deep. If he be still in the flesh, it is to be wished he would make no bones about putting us *en rapport* with the spirit of what next, or what not next; for positive or negative cognizance of what is going to come off, or not going to come on, we have none. Doubtless, the New Timon theory, that previous total unacquaintance with a thing is the best qualification for knowing all about it; and so a late Premier used sneeringly to say of "provincial Chancellors of the Exchequer" who pressed upon him budgets wholly composed of taxes to be cancelled, the trifling elements of ways and means being omitted. Already it is becoming an enigma in the lobbies whether the session can be protracted into the middle of May. Originally there was unusually little to do, and much of the work was at once the most trifling and the most provoking. So thought the whole House, or rather the House and a half; for that little has been done with a celebrity more in keeping with the Massacre of the Innocents than with the birth thereof. Herod can't conveniently be out-Heroded this year; for not a midget or a mite of a party measure is being born, and Harpur Twelvetrees himself couldn't very well commit incesticide on a flea that hadn't attained the stage of hop. Flea-bites, to the tune of twelve millions, were got through without mincing on Thursday night, being the most copious phlebotomising ever inflicted at a single sitting on Mr. Bull, who is in such a comatose condition that he never winced during the whole operation. It was the first that ever carried the Naval Estimates without a pause, though assuredly not without a yawp; for all the watch-dogs of the public purse [Tearem, of course, being conspicuous by his absence], were as drowsy, long before cockcrow, as though they had dined upon hen-bone; and ingloriously lounged in and out, and round about, with a sort of nightmare perturbation, as if they had murdered Time, and were haunted by its ghost. So, again, last night. Monty voted in a canter, or rather in a jog-trot, to the horror of Trotman, for whose anchor there is no hope in Whitehall, where white squalls and black looks prevail when he pitches his best bow in the presence of official tars. Members seemed absolutely mortified that ministers didn't ask for more: just as Tallyrand used to be embroiled with his cook for that ruler of the roast not spending larger sums on the kitchen, the prince's notion of the proper price of Perigord pie being particularly princely. In fact, the Admiralty has actually impaired its popularity through lack of prodigality. People were prepared for profusion, and paring down gets their dander up. It is true, even though Alison says it, that "nothing excites such animosity among men as disturbing settled ideas; and the intensity of the feeling is generally in exact proportion to the correctness of the new ones." It is not often that such emotion is evoked by the bill presented being less than the account anticipated. But so it is now; and if Lord Clarence Paget had asked for half as much more, and, in so doing, was only one quarter as dainty in his phrases, and Turvey-droptical in his deportment, and mesmeric in his manual blandishments, he goes through as many "passes" with his arms as if he were magnetising his grandmother into a trance by drawing feathers over her eyes; he would be deemed twice as prime a keeper of the British lion as he is. The higher his key of Rule Britannia, the more sympathetic the chord it would unlock in that locker where all shot comes from, the breeches pocket.

Happy if this optimist monetary mood continues as indicative of liberality as is its present tense when the imperative exigencies of Gladstone are unfolded. Yet these can't be exorbitant, or his resources for meeting them must be copious and facile, to judge by his improved hygienic aspect and compositely attentive attitude last night, especially his bearing while Baring was speaking—not millionaire Tom, and Thornhill, Sir Francis, to wit, sire of Indian Treasury Thomas. The whig ex-financier, immortalised as fisher for a budget in the waters of fiscal emptiness in '41, isn't the most Demosthenic speaker at best of all: and last night, in talking soporiferous slip-slop: a sonnolent audience of some seventeen senators, he must have reminded the Homeric scholar of the "pebbly" period of Philipppizy, for he spoke as though he had half-a-dozen cairngorms in his mouth. Nevertheless, the arithmetical commentator on the Iliad looked up to him out of the question, alike on account of Richard and Robert; but he said, and he kept his word, as he ever does, that he would never name the name or allude to the existence or arguments of a man capable of such baseness, and incapable of expressing contrition for it. Peel did become contrite, and Cobden forgave him; and the incalculable Nemesis which ever pursued Peel, making him the instrument of his own stultification in everything, caused him subsequently to panegyrisze Cobden as the embodiment of patriotism and prescience, as the benefactor of present and all future generations of Englishmen. And this in the very assembly wherein the minister had held up the man as eager for the minister's murder!

Reminiscences of this sort came back on Monday with vividness among the country gentlemen, the first canon in whose creed is that of the hunting-field, to wit, "Blood will tell;" and divers were the wise saws of a similar sort uttered *apropos* of this most moderate instance of the truism. Young members assume that no such language was ever brooked, as

chair, in case "the flying trap" could be introduced, without any particularly flagitious violation of the "standing orders," which can hardly apply to curvetings in the air. But these are not undraining standing orders after the disorder fallen into on Monday, concerning the O'Donoghue chaos. Mr. Speaker was speechless just when he should have talked, and opened his mouth precisely when he ought to have held his tongue. His duty was to have called on the member for Tipperary, not as member but by name, to apologise to the House for breach of privilege, in proposing to beard the bare-faced Irish Secretary with hair-trigger. Instead of that, he permitted Major Gavin, himself a culprit, as accessory to the breach, to get up, and commit premeditated and most detrimental assault and battery on routine and etiquette, by saying "I am the friend of the C. O'Donoghue," instead of "my honorable friend the member for Tipperary." Further, he permitted the O'Donoghue himself to aggravate his offence fifty-fold, by openly applying to Peel epithets that would have incited a respectable caterpillar into convulsions of combativelessness, but which the prudent proprietor of "Tame tower and town" [ghost of Marmion, only think of it!] stomached with a prize cotton-grub. "If you want to see hamitation, look there!" said Sydney Herbert, on one occasion, pointing his index finger at certain apostate protectionists taking credit as free traders. But he was a Sydney, he was a Herbert, progeny of a Pembroke—names consecrate to chivalry; and the objects of his derision had the decency to blush for their unmasked imputation. Not so Peel—"Sir Paroller live, safest in shame!"—mailed in the callousness of unconscious scorn. Everybody seemed pained save he who poignancy should be anguishing; and his insensibility was the most distressing feature of all. Fortunately the bluff old uncle, General Peel, was away, or, for the sake of his profession, he would have challenged the whole Brigade, Brass Band and all, to mortal arbitration, in the manner Disraeli tried to do with the O'Connell family, when the then young Ben [lofsspring of Militia Macabbeus] found that old Dan had ceased to find fun in fighting. Even Brother Fred, the least aggressive-looking of mankind, and whose most cherished weapons, if defending his life to the death, would probably be a steel pen, an office ruler, and a leaden ink bottle, seemed to write at the fraternal exhibition, every item in which was at once the most pitiable and the most provoking. So thought the whole House, or rather the House and a half; for there was a moiety of the peers in the common's galleries; and a nice notion of the pluck of mushrooms and fustian-made moneyocracy these descendants of the Barons of Runneymede must have gone away with, after such a spectacle of a squelched swashbuckler, who appeared rather to rejoice in his own debasement, like some of his Alpine acquaintances who are proud of their wens which give strangers the stomach-ache to look at.

But surely you wouldn't have the right hon. Baronet propose to the O'Donoghue to spring to the *Thames*, that chilly evening, as the Benicia Boy proposed to Baylors to jump off a housetop, by way of demonstrating his mettle? By no means. It wasn't the non-fighting, but the non-courtesy that showed the churl's blood. It was the abstaining from stonement, the bane; and ingloriously lounged in and out, and round about, with a sort of nightmare perturbation, as if they had murdered Time, and were haunted by its ghost. So, again, last night. Monty voted in a canter, or rather in a jog-trot, to the horror of Trotman, for whose anchor there is no hope in Whitehall, where white squalls and black looks prevail when he pitches his best bow in the presence of official tars. Members seemed absolutely mortified that ministers didn't ask for more: just as Tallyrand used to be embroiled with his cook for that ruler of the roast not spending larger sums on the kitchen, the prince's notion of the proper price of Perigord pie being particularly princely. In fact, the Admiralty has actually impaired its popularity through lack of prodigality. People were prepared for profusion, and paring down gets their dander up. It is true, even though Alison says it, that "nothing excites such animosity among men as disturbing settled ideas; and the intensity of the feeling is generally in exact proportion to the correctness of the new ones." It is not often that such emotion is evoked by the bill presented being less than the account anticipated. But so it is now; and if Lord Clarence Paget had asked for half as much more, and, in so doing, was only one quarter as dainty in his phrases, and Turvey-droptical in his deportment, and mesmeric in his manual blandishments, he goes through as many "passes" with his arms as if he were magnetising his grandmother into a trance by drawing feathers over her eyes; he would be deemed twice as prime a keeper of the British lion as he is. The higher his key of Rule Britannia, the more sympathetic the chord it would unlock in that locker where all shot comes from, the breeches pocket.

And respecting that very respectable sire, a good deal is suddenly remembered which invests the self-conservative conduct of his son with noble significance just now. It is recollect that when O'Connell, a relative of the O'Donoghue, called out Mr. Peel, the Irish secretary of fifty years ago, the Peeler was with mysterious promptitude placed on the track of the belligerents, and blockaded them till duly bound over; the Cannington-Palmerstonian wits of that period waxing as merry in private at the cunning of their artful dodging colleague as did the Grey-Russell-Brougham wags openly. The shy-fighting Sir Robert tried, years afterwards, to set up a repute for fire-eating ferocity by sending fee-faw-fum cartels of defiance to such terrible antagonists as a pedantic Domine Sampson of the Divorce Court, Doctor Lushington, and to that model economist of gunpowder, Joe Hume:—incidents sterilized in the caricature of H.B., wherein Wellington is represented as the second of the sanguinary civilian, and nearly expiring with laughter at the sham. And, last night, came the most discreditable of all the occurrences in Peel's life:—accusing Cobden of desiring his assassination, and refusing to retract that monstrous calumny. The Unadorned, who is one of nature's genuine gentlemen, acted on that as he has done on all occasions, exactly in the way he ought. To call out the outrager was out of the question, alike on account of Richard and Robert; but he said, and he kept his word, as he ever does, that he would never name the name or allude to the existence or arguments of a man capable of such baseness, and incapable of expressing contrition for it. Peel did become contrite, and Cobden forgave him; and the incalculable Nemesis which ever pursued Peel, making him the instrument of his own stultification in everything, caused him subsequently to panegyrisze Cobden as the embodiment of patriotism and prescience, as the benefactor of present and all future generations of Englishmen. And this in the very assembly wherein the minister had held up the man as eager for the minister's murder!

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that addressed in the O'Donoghue's "apology," at once polished and crushing; and old members can recall no parallel, save that supplied by Henry Hunt, when, in answer to a pitiful taunt about his blacking-business from the last Peel, the witty radical, who came of an old family, and was one of the noblest looking fellows in the House, when the house was rather better provided with that sort of commodity than at present, made answer—"I am the first tradesman in my family, as the right honourable baronet is the first gentleman in his." It used to be said that three generations were required to make a good maxim inapplicable to this age of progress; and we are improving our gentlemen of the face of creation; by way of countervailing to our avoidance of Yankee example in other democratic but much less destructive directions. It is worth note, and has not been noted elsewhere, that the Prisons Chamber of the Commons was prepared for the tumultuous commoner, who, it was taken for granted, would have to be taken into custody, as nobody expected he would apologise, though assuredly nobody dreamt he would doubly aggravate his offence by showering contumely on the Secretary. The fire was lighted, bed aired, and all got ready, by order of the Speaker to Lord Charles Russell, who ordered the Deputy Sergeant, Captain Josset, to "put things in order;" the most agreeable order he could receive, next to getting certain other things in order: for the Captain is a pleasant Irish gentleman of the old school, and would be delighted as Major Gavin himself to have a hand in blowing a neighbour's brains out, in a quite friendly way, without making a hubbub, which was the "two rows of pine" style. Not only, however, was the Captain deprived of that enjoyment, but of his expected fees, which might be some consolation for what he must agree with L.N.B. is a "degenerate age." It is to be hoped the aforesaid cost of "fitting up" will appear in the Miscellaneous Estimates, and then we shall have another hubbub, which will at least be something for our money; and all we are ever likely to get.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

(From the Spectator.)

THE Bishops are at last unanimous. Taught by the expense of the suit against scandalous or heretical clergymen, which have been of late so numerous, they have agreed to introduce a bill for the Amendment of the Church Discipline Act. Doubtless it will effectually provide for the relief of their *Lords'* pockets, but the public will hardly gain much by it, if, under the cloud of dust which it raises, the attention of Parliament is once again diverted from the consideration of the whole question of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The vitality of these institutions has indeed been remarkable. Before either of the three Courts of Common Law existed, they protected the chancery from the grasp of confounding Seigneurs, and administered the *equites canonicae*, while that of Chancery was still undreamt of. In 1827, the attack on them commenced. In 1855, and again in 1856, the Liberal Government of the day attempted to transfer their whole jurisdiction to the Courts of Arches, for the sake of economy. Before either of the three Courts of Common Law existed, they protected the chancery from the grasp of confounding Seigneurs, and administered the *equites canonicae*, while that of Chancery was still undreamt of. In 1827, the attack on them commenced. In 1855, and again in 1856, the Liberal Government of the day attempted to transfer their whole jurisdiction to the Courts of Arches, for the sake of economy. Before either of the three Courts of Common Law existed, they protected the chancery from the grasp of confounding Seigneurs, and administered the *equites canonicae*, while that of Chancery was still undreamt of. In 1827, the attack on them commenced. In 1855, and again in 1856, the Liberal Government of the day attempted to transfer their whole jurisdiction to the Courts of Arches, for the sake of economy. 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there is no reason for confining, the operation of starvation to soldiers only. Partially starving a large community is the most efficient weapon of possible warfare, is far more searching and decisive than the entire starvation of a petty garrison.

Both these propositions assume a principle precisely opposite to that upon which our naval code, as we have explained, was based at first. Then our code was framed entirely in the interest of the belligerent; now, if these proposals were adopted, it would be entirely in the interest of the neutral. By the old code, the neutral might be entirely excluded from his ordinary commerce with the enemy; by the new proposed code, he is to enjoy the whole of that commerce. Formerly, he could do nothing as usual with certainty; now, for certain he is to be able to do everything as usual. There can be no more conclusive objection to the proposal. When the conflicting interests of several parties are to be conciliated, it is certain that a proposal framed exclusively in the interests of one will be inadmissible.

We have been careful to explain the inexpediency of these two innovations, because we fear they will encumber the ground and stand in the way of the really expedient innovation.

What is really wanted is not a further concession to the neutral, but a better understanding of the interest of the belligerent. The present law of warfare is not too unfavourable to the neutral, but too favourable. The neutral ships can carry on their commerce with both belligerents, but the ships of both belligerents are excluded. If a war had broken out between England and the Federal States, French ships might have carried American cargoes to New York, though American ships could not; French ships might have taken English goods into Liverpool, though English ships could not. The tendency of a war, and even of a rumour of war, is favourable to a probable neutral, and unfavourable to a probable belligerent. The neutral has a plain and great advantage which the belligerent does not share.

The effect is peculiarly adverse to England. We are, in popular estimation, the belligerent *par excellence*. Our Empire is so far-reaching; our interests so involved; our reputation for meddling (an unjust reputation we admit, but still as influential as it were real), is so great—that no war in Europe, or even in the most distant part of the world, can rise without there being a possibility of our participating in it; most frequently there is an imminent probability of our being dragged into it at some time during its course, if not at its commencement. Consequently, in all distant ports, for example in those of China, the instant there is a rumour of impending war, English ships are slighted and foreign ships are preferred. They may be neutral, it is thought; we probably shall not.

Of course we must not certainly presume any maritime code to be bad because it is adverse to the interest of England, or of any other individual country. The code may be good and just, and its unfavourable operation may be our misfortune. But the first duty of a sufferer is to investigate why he suffers. In the code good and just? Those who are benefited by it will never tell us even if it is not: it is for us who are deeply injured by it to explain the subject.

The arguments in its favour are stated by Lord Russell in a despatch to Mr. Grey just laid before Parliament. He says that the exemption of private property at sea from capture would be "injurious to a nation which has military as well as a commercial marine." He means that a ship of war can now capture an enemy's ship as a prize (for the benefit of the men and officers), and after the proposed alteration such a capture would be illegal. And he thinks, as we have many more ships of war than any other nation, this would be disadvantageous to us. Exactly in the same spirit the American Government refused to abolish privateering because they had few ships of war. "We shall be under a disadvantage," they argued, "if we are not allowed to employ the ships of private persons." Each party boldly said that the general and perpetual law of war must be the rule which was most advantageous to their particular force at that particular moment. Lord Russell, as we have shown, misunderstood the interest of England; but even if he had understood it correctly, the test he selected would have been misleading.

The test of a good rule of war, as we before said, is its stringency and effectiveness. This is the view belligerents have ever taken, and should take of it. It was their interest to have the right of interdicting all commerce with their opponent by paper blockades and by capturing enemy's goods wherever they can be found. That right was a most effective weapon for conquering the enemy. But it is not the belligerents' interest to retain the present rule. On the contrary, it is his interest to abolish it. It simply puts him at a disadvantage as compared with the neutral; and it gives him little or no additional means of reducing his enemy. The prevention of commerce is a real military weapon. The consumer cries out, the mass of the people are certainly inconvenienced, and perhaps starved. But the capture of ships hurts no one but the ship-owner. The merchant carries on his trade in a neutral ship, and the buyer gets his favourite commodities as usual. No nation would make peace because some ships about the ocean were captured: you must hurt the nation itself before it will yield or think of it.

Again, Lord Russell observes that it is "impossible" to know which is a ship of war and which is a merchantman. More difficult things have, we think, both in war and peace been found possible. And we are reminded of Mr. Marcy's remark: "That it would be nugatory to abolish privateering, because each nation might afterwards, by its own municipal law, define a ship of war as it pleased, and call any ship therefore a privateer or not, just as it suited their interests or inclinations." Such arguments indicate a disinclination to admit, but not an ability to disprove.

It is worth observing, that the exemption of enemy's ships from capture would be of itself abolish privateering. A privateer is odious because he is an authorised plunderer and pirate. There is no harm in fitting out a vessel for the service of your country; presumably it is a deserving and patriotic undertaking—but there is harm in preying on the unarmed ships and cargoes of others, and therefore the act is in sound ethics, as well as in matter of fact, disreputable. The best preservative from beasts of prey is to remove the prey: privateers would cease when prices were abolished.

On the whole, therefore, we are sure that an accurate investigation will show that the laws of maritime warfare are capable of material amendment; that it is the especial interest of England to have them amended; that private property at sea should be as sacred as on shore (where it is only injured when its injury aids a military operation); that our blockades are essential, though we ought to know better than now what is a blockade; that

the prohibition of munitions or contraband of war is likewise essential though we ought to have a plain list of what they are; that it is most important that reformers of our maritime code should only ask for what is practicable and just, since they will be opposed by veteran statesmen who were trained in the doctrines of a past age, and who seem unable to perceive that of these doctrines they have now abandoned the beneficial half, but are still retaining the injurious half.

It may be useful to state, in reference to the foregoing article, that the Declaration of Paris has been assented to by the following countries: Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Bremen, Brazil, Duchy of Brunswick, Chili, the Argentine Confederation, the Germanic Confederation, Denmark, the Two Sicilies, the Republic of the Equator, the Roman States, Greece, Guatemala, the two Hesses, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Nassau, Oldenburg, Parna, Holland, Peru, Portugal, Saxony, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Wiern, Sweden, Switzerland, Tuscany, Wurtemberg, Anhalt-Dessau, Modena, New Granada, and Uruguay.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Times.

Six.—In addressing you the following remarks, let me assure you that they represent the feelings of both classes of the community, civil and military, in this colony, on the point to which I am about to refer: and let me, therefore, earnestly request that the subiect may be deemed worthy a place in your paper, not only on a view of its importance, but also of the interest it may have in the eyes of your readers.

THE ANTI-ANTONELLI INIA has just published at Sydney a very interesting pamphlet concerning the negotiations opened between Cardinal Antonelli and M. de Cavour, for the cession of the temporal power of the Pope. I will briefly reproduce the facts this publication brings to our knowledge.

In January, 1861, M. Onorio Bozino, of Vercelli, being called to Rome by private affairs, Count de Cavour, who placed great confidence in him, charged him to inform the Pope that he and to himself, at what compensation, the Holy See might desire in exchange for the cession of its temporal power. On his arrival at Rome, M. Bozino caused himself to be introduced to the author of the pamphlet above-mentioned, who was very intimate with another Sicilian, the Cavaliere Aguglia, formerly secretary of Father Ventura, and an intimate friend of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

The Cavaliere spoke without delay to the Cardinal of the following words: "I am told that the Government of the Papal States is in a thousand ways oppressing the people, and to remove the Pope, and to give him a place, is the only compensation the Holy See can afford."

1. The Pope will retain the right of high sovereignty over the patrimony of St. Peter, the civil government of which will belong to Victor Emmanuel and his successors, with the title of Vicars of the Sovereign Pontiff.

2. The Pope will retain the right of high sovereignty over the patrimony of St. Peter, the civil government of which will belong to Victor Emmanuel and his successors, with the title of Vicars of the Sovereign Pontiff.

3. The Italian Cardinals will receive a yearly stipend of 10,000 crowns.

4. The Italian Cardinals will have a right to sit in the Senate.

5. An adequate civil list will be assigned to the Pope upon the patrimony of St. Peter.

6. Solid guarantees for the perpetual execution of the conventions agreed between the contracting parties.

7. The communication of these propositions to the Cardinal increased his confidence in Bozino, who, confined himself to a few bold comments on the solid guarantees that the Cabinet of Turin would be able to give for the perpetual execution of its engagement towards the Holy See.

Count de Cavour, informed of the effect produced by his propositions, wrote the following letter to Bozino, under date of February 14:—

"After having conferred with Count de Cavour, I am convinced of his inclination to enter into serious negotiations with the Court of Rome, in order to establish upon the wide and solid bases a lasting harmony between the Church and the State. The Count has a high opinion of the intelligence and capacity of Cardinal Antonelli."

"The letter, dated February 17, sent on this occasion to Bozino by Padre Inia, is exceedingly curious. It contains the following *exposé* of the demands of the Count of Rome:—

"That the high authority of the Sovereign Pontiff over the patrimony of the church should be maintained, the perpetual proprietorship and the civil government of that State, also the condition on which that Pontiff should receive a proper civil list upon the revenues; that the nuncios abroad should be maintained on account of the ecclesiastical jurisdictions and relations; that the Italian cardinals should receive a yearly stipend of 10,000 crowns; that the ecclesiastical tribunals and congregations should be maintained as they actually exist, in order that they might occupy themselves with purely ecclesiastical concerns; that pensions for life should be assigned to the cardinals who had, or held, civil situations at Rome or in the provinces; that the Italian Government should recognise all that might be useful to the Pope as head of the Catholic Church, should render him the highest honours and the greatest prerogatives, in order that his power might be equalled by that of the Royal dignity, and should be independent in its spiritual power; that the Italian Government should declare that the Italian cardinals should sit by right in the Senate; and, finally, that the full liberty of the episcopate in ecclesiastical affairs should be preserved."

The Cardinal recommended Cavaliere Aguglia to keep him in absolute secrecy, protesting that if this project were made public it could not be carried out, but at present it is absolute madness. It is a matter of discussion here in all circles what the object and origin of it may be, and the only solution we can arrive at is, that as the Home Government pay the extra revenues to the troops stationed in Australia and Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the fact is that they could not consistently reduce them in their colonies to the proposed scale without a similar reduction made by New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. Thus, in the hope of saving a few pounds a year themselves, they coerce the other colonies to become accomplices in such shameful niggardliness. But if the measure be carried out we will find it to be a sad mistake to "wise and pound foolish," as, assuming the increase of debts, it will amount to it to amount to even but 100 million annually (which is ten per cent under the figure, as most likely when we adopt the Canadian mode of disappearing by guards), the authorities, I believe, estimate the value of France might be employed.

"A characteristic trait is the pre-occupation of the French Government with the safety of their colonies, and the mass of the people there are nearly double what they are here, the Home Government does not interfere, because it does not affect the Imperial Treasury. However, I suppose India will do the same, so it requires no prophet to foresee that if ever that power gets from the British Crown, it will be effected not by mutinies or the force of arms, but home passionings which is the parent of every description of robbery and crime."

"Count de Cavour replied as follows from Milan, on the 20th of February:—A letter addressed to the Abbé Inia, 'The Italian Government would propose as a guarantee for the execution of its engagements, to yield to the Holy See in full property consolidated estates both within and beyond the State, adding that that cession should be made under the most solemn forms, and should relate to the members of Parliament.'

"A characteristic trait is the pre-occupation of the French Government with the safety of their colonies, and the mass of the people there are nearly double what they are here, the Home Government does not interfere, because it does not affect the Imperial Treasury. However, I suppose India will do the same, so it requires no prophet to foresee that if ever that power gets from the British Crown, it will be effected not by mutinies or the force of arms, but home passionings which is the parent of every description of robbery and crime."

"Such are the facts disclosed by the pamphlet. Are they perfectly correct? I cannot vouch for this, seeing the absence of any very reliable documents. The pamphlet bears, however, a truthful stamp, that will force at any rate the persons living who have had anything to do with the affair to speak up."

LORD WILLIAM LENNON'S "RECREATIONS OF A SPORTSMAN" (in two volumes, all will be published immediately. Sir J. Mizrahi, of Newgate, Bart., has a pamphlet on "The Life of a Gentleman to use it, in the press.

"The St. James's "Medic," has changed from a monthly to a quarterly issue.

"The Art World," edited by Mr. Henry Ottley, a weekly newspaper, is started.

"A Life of Sir Henry Lawrence," by Sir Herbert Edwards, will shortly be published.

Miss Malins has another shilling manual nearly ready to be published.

LASTLY commenced the *London Statesman*, a weekly newspaper, devoted to Scottish news and affairs.

"Modern Laws and Poems of the English Road-side," by George (not Owen) Meredith, is in the press.

Mr. William Sandby is writing a "History of the Royal Academy from its Foundation, in 1769."

Professor Matthew Arnold has nearly ready, for publication "Last Words on Translating Homer."

A case of 100 copies of *Appleton's* "Newspaper," a weekly newspaper, was sent to London last month.

Mr. Wilkie Collins commences his new novel, entitled "No Name," in "All the Year Round," on the 12th March.

Mr. George P. Marsh has a second series of "Lectures on the English Language" in preparation.

Lady Scott has a novel, "A Dream of Life," in three volumes, in the press, which will be published by Messrs. Saunders, Gatty, and Co., immediately.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Justices of the Peace.

Before Mr. Justice W. M. Martin.

York v. Mackenzie.

This was an action for breach of a contract for the sale and delivery of cattle (about 100 head). The plaintiff was resident in Sydney, and the defendant, at Alford. The contract was proved by the evidence of the letters and documents which had passed between the parties. The cattle were to be delivered at £3 10s per head. The action was for loss of profit which would have accrued upon sale at a profit. The principal question was whether the defendant had breached the contract when he was a delivery at Alford or at Sydney.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £27 2s 6d, subject to a reserved point for the consideration of the full Court, on a construction of the contract, as to whether the cattle were to be delivered at Alford or at Merton.

Osborne v. Doyle.

This was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of a house in Gloucester-street, Sydney. The plaintiff claimed the house under the will of the late Henry Osborne, who had devised his title by conveyance from the Australian Trust Company. The defendant had obtained a lease of the house from the late Terry Hughes, to whom a grant of the Crown had been issued in 1840. The present plaintiff, it was proved, had received rent for these premises a few years since. Defendant had got into possession when the house was empty about 1845-6. The rent was his claim, with the fact that the property belonged to his father—now many years dead—and had never been legally alienated. This title, however, assuming it to have really existed, was prior to the issue of the grant and was estopped by the latter.

Verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

plea that a new trial would be applied for on the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

His Honor said that he could make no such order, as he entirely agreed with the finding of the jury.

Mr. Faunce applied for a stay of execution, on the ground that plaintiff had been vexatiously kept out of his wages for a long period of time.

His Honor saw no reason for making any such order.

This was an action of assault, a coach proprietor for injury done to plaintiff by the upsetting, through negligence, of a coach belonging to defendant, wherein plaintiff was a passenger. Defendant pleaded the general issue—not guilty.

Lease and Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Stephen and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Salmon moved, on behalf of Mr. Nixon, a creditor in the estate of Francis L. Oliver, that insolvent be required to show cause, under the 100th section of 5 Victoria. Mr. Milford, for insolvent, urged that no plan of distribution had been filed, and that the insolvent was not entitled to the benefit of the 100th section.

Mr. Salmon moved, on behalf of Mr. Nixon, that the insolvent be required to show cause, under the 100th section of 5 Victoria, that he had not been satisfied by the allowance of a certificate had been appealed against, the appeal had not been pressed since the 12th December. It appeared, however, that by the 7th Victoria, No. 19, the confirmation of the Supreme Court had been necessary in order to the validity, and that the 100th section was yet unenacted.

The Commissioner ruled that the words "plan of distribution," and "distribution directed," in sec. 100, of 5 Victoria, No. 17, applied to where assets have been realized. With respect to the 100th section, it is open to the insolvent to show cause for failing to file his certificate of his certificate; and therefore it does not apply.

His Honor called upon Mr. Salmon to show that there were no assets, or that there was a plan of distribution. Affidavits by Nixon and Oliver were read. Mr. Milford having asserted that he had been satisfied by the allowance of a certificate, as would be disclosed by the examinations of the parties, and Mr. Salmon having denied this assertion, His Honor reserved his decision until he should have had an opportunity of perusing the depositions, and of further considering the points raised, when a judgment will be given of the day on which judgment will be delivered.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

BETTMANN V. OGILVIE.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, and lasted during the whole of that day and the following day, was not concluded.

It was an action for breach of contract, similar to that of Hogen v. Ogilvie, tried on Monday, and reported in Tuesday's *Herald*. The contract had been entered upon at Liverpool, in September, 1859, under which plaintiff was to proceed to defendant's station—Youghal, near Grafton, Clarence River, and to serve there for three years from the date of his arrival, as a builder and superintendent, also to make him generally useful. Plaintiff under this contract had been engaged in various work, and was to receive £75 a year, with lodgings and rations. Two-thirds of this salary were to be paid quarterly, if required, and the residue at the end of the three years. The plaintiff had got into possession when the house was empty about 1859-60. The rent was his claim, with the fact that the property belonged to his father—now many years dead—and had never been legally alienated. This title, however, assuming it to have really existed, was prior to the issue of the grant and was estopped by the latter.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

BETTMANN V. OGILVIE.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, and lasted during the whole of that day and the following day, was not concluded.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

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The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, and lasted during the whole of that day and the following day, was not concluded.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

BETTMANN V. OGILVIE.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, and lasted during the whole of that day and the following day, was not concluded.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

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The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, and lasted during the whole of that day and the following day, was not concluded.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

BETTMANN V. OGILVIE.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, and lasted during the whole of that day and the following day, was not concluded.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

BETTMANN V. OGILVIE.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Tuesday, and lasted during the whole of that day and the following day, was not concluded.

It was an action for breach of contract, similar to that of Hogen v. Ogilvie, tried on Monday, and reported in Tuesday's *Herald*. The contract had been entered upon at Liverpool, in September, 1859, under which plaintiff was to proceed to defendant's station—Youghal, near Grafton, Clarence River, and to serve there for three years from the date of his arrival, as a builder and superintendent, also to make him generally useful. Plaintiff under this contract had been engaged in various work, and was to receive £75 a year, with lodgings and rations. Two-thirds of this salary were to be paid quarterly, if required, and the residue at the end of the three years. The plaintiff had got into possession when the house was empty about 1859-60. The rent was his claim, with the fact that the property belonged to his father—now many years dead—and had never been legally alienated. This title, however, assuming it to have really existed, was prior to the issue of the grant and was estopped by the latter.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Faunce appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer watched the case on the part of the defendant.

BANCOURT.

Before Mr. Justice Wiso and four.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

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Verdict for the plaintiff.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 20th May, 1862.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see Government Gazette, a copy of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the tender.

Date to which tenders can be received at this Office.

Nature of Works and Supplies.

1. Removal of a Goods Shed at the Bruxton Station, G. N. Railway. 2. West of Weatherboard Bridge. 3. West of Finch. 4. West of Jones. 5. West of Contract 32. 6. 1 Mile East of Mount Victoria. 7. 14 Miles East of Mount Victoria. 8. Hartley Flat, West of Contract 5. 9. Mr. Leaman's, to Tel. Bar, Bowens. 10. East of 'Lee' Flat, Bowens. 11. Dividing Range, West of River Cox. 12. East of Beauchamp's Bridge. 13. West of Chancery. 14. Chancery. 15. Near Second Bridge, East of Kalo. 16. East and West of B.M. (39 Miles). 17. One-half mile East of Shepherd's Mount Victoria. Construction of a Bridge over Beckett's Creek, near Parramatta.

Great Northern Road, 1st District— 1. Swan-street, Morphett, to Railway Bridge. 2. Morphett, to 1st Mile. 3. Railway Bridge to Victoria Bridge. 4. Victoria Bridge to Long Bridge. 5. Head to Parramatta Station to Specimen Range. 6. Black Hills Deviation. 7. Dangar's Fence. 8. McGregor's Flat. 9. Warragul's Range. 10. Liverpool Range. 11. Highland Range. Great Northern Road, 2nd District— 1. Swan-street, Morphett, to 1st Mile. 2. North of Willow Tree. 3. The Fens. 4. Lamming Gully. 5. Sausage Creek. 6. Martin's Gully.

Supply of Furniture for Police Offices, County Districts.

Great Northern Road, 3rd District— 1. 1st Breakaway Plain. 40. 1st Plains Creek. 41. 2nd Breakaway Plain. 42. The Black Spring. Great Western Road, 3rd District— Black Rock to Wellington.

Construction of a Bridge over the Burrows River at Burrows.

Leasing Government Railways.

W. M. ARNOULD, The Treasury, New South Wales, 6th May, 1862.

PILOT VESSEL, PORT JACKSON.—TENDERS must be received at this Department, until noon of TUESDAY, the 20th May, for BUILDING A VESSEL of 70 tons register, or thereabouts, suitable for the Pilot Service.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a model and specification of the vessel proposed to be built.

The vessel must be built and completed for the Service, with every apparatus necessary for sea, and to the satisfaction of the Pilot Board, within four months from the date of acceptance of Tender.

At the foot of each tender there must be a memorandum signed by the tenderer, and two responsible parties as sureties, agreeing to be bound to pay the sum of the performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted and undertaken in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the Office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days after the usual notification of acceptance of Tender, a Majority in the penal sum of £1000 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

Any further particulars required may be ascertained on application to the Secretary of the Pilot Board.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 16th May, 1862.

PILOT VESSEL, PORT JACKSON.—With reference to Treasury notice of 6th instant, for Tenders for building a Pilot Vessel for Port Jackson, it is hereby notified that the period for receiving the tenders has been extended to noon of Tue-day, the 27th May.

E. C. WEEKES.

General Post Office, Brisbane, 24th May, 1862.

CONVEYANCE OF MAIIS BETWEEN ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT DENISON.—TENDERS are invited for the conveyance of mail between Rockhampton and Port Denison by steamer vessel.

Particulars are requested to state the amount of subsidy required for performing the mail service at the following periods:—

Once a month.

Every six weeks.

Once in two months.

Also, to state the time at which they will be prepared to undertake the service, and likewise the tonnage, horses, name of vessel intended to be placed on the line, and the accommodation for passengers and cargo.

Tenders will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of July next.

THOMAS L. MURRAY PRIOR, Postmaster-General.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—George King, Esq., chairman. Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., M.L.A., deputy chairman. Hon. James Mitchell, Samuel Aron Joseph, Esq., M.L.C. Thomas Hill, Esq., M.L.A. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.—ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life. ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities. GRAND ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.—All the Profits belong to the Members.

It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful in Europe.

LAWFUL Condition of Settlement of Claims.

PROFIT on Policies DOUBLE that of the most successful BRITISH MUTUAL OFFICES, and nearly FIFOLD that of leading BRITISH or COLONIAL PROPRIETARY INSTITUTIONS.

THE PROTECTION of all its Policies against the operation of the Invalid Law, after a certain term, can increase scale, &c.

LOANS are granted on security of the Society's Policies, and on MORTGAGE of approved SYDNEY OR SUBURBAN Properties.

Prospects, and forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office—Sydney, May 31.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary. Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, April 10.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—George King, Esq., chairman.

Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., M.L.A., deputy chairman.

Hon. James Mitchell, Samuel Aron Joseph, Esq., M.L.C.

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Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, April 10.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The premiums received in this department in 1860, amounted to £127,416.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages offered by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of their relatives:—

Particulars will be adapted to the special wants of the public, including among others the HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

Bonuses declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

No LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP the Bonuses not being declared upon premiums.

The Bonuses, after six annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDER of Policies favourably dealt with.

TRENTY DAYS are allowed for the Renewal of Policies.

CLAIMS against the Company are to be made within three months of the date of the Policy.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENTS of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are a moderate scale.

INSURANCES and CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospects, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LEATHERS, Resident Secretary, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000. Invested funds, £55,000.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, and every information, can be obtained upon application at the Company's office, 62, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

WILLIAM R.H. residual secretary.

Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.

Sydney Agency: Exchange Chambers, Pitt-street.

Marine Surveyor: Captain W. F. NORIE.

17th Term—South Head Road.

CHISHOLM and CO., George-street, next Post Office, call the particular attention of the gentlemen of Sydney and the colony generally to their present magnificent stock of

WEARING APPAREL.

which is now ready, with all the latest novelties.

The Ready-made Department is exceedingly well-assorted, and develops an array of fashionable clothing unsurpassed by any other establishment.

OVERCOATS, elegant in style, useful in texture and material, and at a low price.

TRousERS in every useful fabric and cut; the most fashionable workmanship guaranteed.

Every article of wearing apparel made to order; the fit guaranteed.

Men's and Livery Servants' UNIFORMS are manufactured in G. Chisholm's establishment much below the usual charges.

G. CHISHOLM's Dress SHIRTS, French cambric and embroidered fronts.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, Botany Bay, open daily.—Luncheons and Dinners provided on the spot. All orders by post addressed to the hotel will receive immediate attention. Boats can be hired by visitors, with boating-silts, bail, and attendance. A convergence to and from Sydney twice daily. VICKERS 1813.

INCLINING HOUSE, 307, George-street.—£2000 worth of new goods brought this week, and will be sold for a small profit.

French merino—scarlet, mornie, browns, drabs, blues, violet, lavender, greens, 2s 4d, worth 3s 6d

Winter flannel and tweed Shirts, very best goods

Winter Hatters and Underclothing, Gloves, Ties, &c., &c.

Ready-made clothing, all articles from 1s to 1s 6d.

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